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ANOTHER ANTI-RED FILM ASSAILED

While "Operation Abolition" is being assailed by some and praised by others across our nation today, little attention is being given an equally alarming and documented film-strip entitled "Communism on the Map." Produced by the National Education Program, Harding College, Searcy, Arkansas, "Communism On The Map" clearly depicts the rapid advance of the Communist conspiracy across the face of the world with its ultimate goal of world domination.

"Communism On The Map" has not received the national prominence that has been accorded "Operation Abolition," but it never-the-less, receives the same violent reaction or enthusiastic support from those who view it. Labeling the film "controversial," the term so effectively used by liberals, extreme left-wingers and dupes, "Communism On The Map" has been the target of the same type of distorted, unfounded, exaggerated and reckless commentary as is used against "Operation Abolition." Christian Crusade has made valuable use of "Communism On The Map" in several special meetings and finds the film an effective, documented account of tragic Red aggression.

LAYING THE GROUNDWORK FOR REJECTION

"Communism On The Map" was recently made available to thousands in the Seattle, Washington area through the patriotic efforts of the Boeing Aircraft Company, Sand Point Naval Air Station Training Office and the Missionary Film Service of Seattle. Its showing however, was preceded by a barrage of irresponsible and misleading statements stemming primarily from History Professor Giovanni Costigan, of the University of Washington. Professor Costigan called the film "unabashed propaganda for the manufacturers of arms," "propaganda for the right," and indicated that "hate" was the motive behind the film. Professor Costigan further stated that the financiers of the film represented "an irresponsible lunatic fringe." The University of Washington newspaper reported further objections by Costigan when it said: "Costigan regards the film as a propaganda effort that could threaten civil liberties, promote a reign of witch hunting, and weaken the unity of the American people." The informed will recognize all of these statements as favorite smoke screens employed by Communists everywhere to divert attention from the true facts and create an atmosphere of apathy and unconcern regarding the rapid Communist advance.

The National Council of Churches group in the California-Nevada area released a statement con-

demning "Operation Abolition" on the flimsy grounds that it had no "standard credits" and "its producer is not identified. The same irrelevant and meaningless objections to "Communism On The Map" were voiced by 92 members of the University of Washington faculty in a letter to the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*. Their letter denotes either an inexcusable ignorance of the nature and aims of the Red menace or an equally inexcusable sympathy for Communist objectives. That so many Professors should be so duped, unwillingly or otherwise, is a startling and tragic revelation. The letter said in part:

"We, the undersigned members of the faculty of the University of Washington, having seen this film-strip, are shocked by its irresponsible mingling of fact and falsehood, and by its gross distortion of historical events . . . we deplore this attempt to demoralize us at home and divide us from our allies abroad.

"Nowhere in the film is there any constructive analysis of the underlying causes of communism. There is no reference to the social evils which breed it or any reason given for its powerful appeal to millions in Asia or Africa today. Neither is there any attempt to suggest an alternative way in which these millions can be kept out of Communist control. All the film does is appeal to the emotions of fear, suspicion and hatred."

Absolutely ignoring the voluminous exposure of Communist influence in our government today, the letter debunked the idea that such infiltration and subversion could be factual.

THE NCC JOINS IN AS USUAL

Following true to form, the Greater Seattle Council of Churches issued a statement regarding "Operation Abolition" and "Communism On The Map" signed by 84 of the members of the group. Ninety-four abstained from expression and three disapproved of the statement. Their statement began:

"Let there be no mistake about our deep concern over the rise and spread of international communism — and its potential threat to our way of life. We encourage the use of all *legitimate* means by which the truth may be told . . ." The statement went on to say that the two films mentioned above were not legitimate means. The statement then went on to promote the peace-propaganda line which has so enveloped our nation that any warnings of ultimate danger evoke expressions of horror and brands one as a fascist.

The letter continued: "We are grieved that some Christian leaders are promoting the use of these films. We do not deny their right to do so; and we are not suggesting that the films be suppressed. But we do urge church members, as well as the general public, to ask themselves whether these pictures are the answer to communist propaganda."

Now if the Greater Seattle Council of Churches is really concerned about the threat of international Communism (as they have indicated at the outset of their statement) and the only purpose of the statement is to urge the public to ask themselves "whether these pictures are the answer to Communist propaganda," then why all the fuss? If there is a deep concern about the spread of Communism, anything that arouses the public against it would be worthwhile. Our nation today is alarmingly apathetic about the danger we face; there is no need to further soft-pedal the issue. What is most needed is more concern over our internal security and military might. True patriots who understand Communism have no intention of meekly surrendering either our rights or our nation to Red murderers.

A "POSITIVE" APPROACH TO COMMUNISM

Professor Costigan, according to the *Washington Daily News*, January 24, 1961, is "concerned with the communist challenge, but he believes that this challenge should be met 'in positive ways, as was indicated by President Kennedy in his inaugural address.'" There is a strange similarity between the wording in the letter issued by the University professors and that issued by the Greater Seattle Church leaders. They both promote the idea that it is necessary to be positive in this battle against Communism. You must always be "for" something instead of always being "against" everything. A true conservative today remains "for" the very things that made this country strong and great, i.e., limited government, military preparedness, States rights, free enterprise, etc. Because the very opposite of these concepts dominates the thinking of Americans today through subtle brainwashing in the press, radio-television, schools and colleges, all who still hold to the conservative views are negative — they seem to be opposed to "popular opinion." Who is to determine what is "positive" and what is "negative?" Our "positive" position of negotiation, appeasement, containment, friendship and love has allowed the Kremlin to advance to the point of controlling almost 1 billion people, millions of whom are in abject slavery. Is this what our educators and church leaders would have us continue to promote? Will they not be satisfied until the United States is also under Communist control?

THE FALSE "ECONOMIC" APPROACH

Dr. Costigan seems to follow the theory that Communism breeds in poverty and want. Many of the recent decisions in the nation's Capitol indicate that some of our government leaders are also deceived by this theory. Former President Truman called it "stomach Communism." This false theory is the basis of our wasteful foreign aid program. Economic aid, it is supposed, will stem the Communist advance. Even Lenin, whose theories remain the guide for Communist action (See "FILM" on Page 7)

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE DIGEST

An impartial analysis of political, economic and military events in the critical areas of the world, derived from confidential sources, with emphasis on facts that have not been made fully public. Editor: Major General C. A. Willoughby, U.S.A. Ret. MacArthur's Chief of Intelligence 1939-1951.



Algiers:

Potential Of A French-Spanish Entente

A strange crisis has just come to light within the French Communist Party. There is opposition to the Party hierarchy and two important members of the "Politburo" are involved: Marcel Servin, a member of the "Central Committee" and Secretary for Party Organization and Laurent Casanova, also a member of the "Central Committee" and the "Politburo," who held the "Ministry for War Veterans" under the Fourth Republic. This present crisis goes back to World War II and some unpleasant facts.

During the war the present "Secretary General of the French Communist Party," Maurice Thorez, was called up to serve in the 321st Battalion of Engineers. He deserted on October 4th, 1939. Under cover of a Spanish passport he managed to reach Russia via Germany; the Soviet-German Pact was then in full swing.

A Military Court at Amiens sentenced Thorez to six years in prison for desertion in time of war and on February 21, 1940, he was stripped of his French citizenship.

When General de Gaulle assumed power in France in 1944, he jailed Marshal Petain (who died "the oldest prisoner in the world") and over three hundred thousand French citizens, accused of having "collaborated," with the German Occupation Forces. At this point, de Gaulle signed a decree cancelling the sentence against deserter Thorez and restored his French nationality for which he had refused to fight.

Not content with that, de Gaulle appointed Thorez as "Vice-Premier" of his first government, and five more of his ministers came from the ranks of the French Communist Party: Messrs. Billoux, Grenier, Tillon, Marcel Paul and Croizat. De Gaulle had first gone to Moscow, where he had signed with Stalin the disastrous Franco-Soviet Pact (December 1944), under cover of

which French Communists were able to pass themselves off as "patriots." In his *Memoirs* (Vol. III), General de Gaulle remarks: "From Moscow, we returned to Paris on December 16th, where everyone seemed very satisfied with the Pact." Everyone means the General himself, the Communists and their myopic allies.

The current charges against Marcel Servin and Laurent Casanova by the Party are of a serious character (in Communist semantics). Both men are accused of "deviationism." This refers to the fact that Servin and Casanova were in favor of voting "yes" in the plebiscite initiated by General de Gaulle. They thought the Communist Party should support de Gaulle's Algerian policy. Like many other Communists and "progressists," Servin and Casanova believe that a Gaullist policy in North Africa will lead to eventually giving up Algiers altogether. *They are confident that Algiers will go the way of Indochina, Morocco, Tunisia and Madagascar. They have reasons to expect that the Algerian Republic will be a "Red" one. Why then, hamper the General or vote against him?*

Casanova is a close disciple of Thorez, whose secretary he was before becoming "Minister for War Veterans" in January, 1946. Marcel Servin was Thorez's executive when the latter was "Vice-President."

COMMUNIST VOTE ON ALGIERS PLEBISCITE

At the time of the first referendum in 1958, the French Communist Party had absolutely no other choice but to tell its followers to vote "No." De Gaulle had been carried back to power by the Algerian insurrection, which was evidently of a nationalistic character. Yet, during the meeting of the "Communist Party Central Committee" which took place at Ivry in October 1958, Servin was able to announce: "You are wrong if you think that only one million Communists have voted

'yes'; there were far more." The Paris newspaper "Le Monde" reproduced this statement on October 7, 1958.

After this referendum, de Gaulle had taken special care not to antagonize the Communist "bloc." He appeared to maintain cordial relations with Khrushchev. In his *Memoirs* (Vol. III, page 101) he spoke of Thorez with deliberate caution, viz: "he had rendered great services to the public interest on several occasions." A claim for which there is no substantiation whatever.

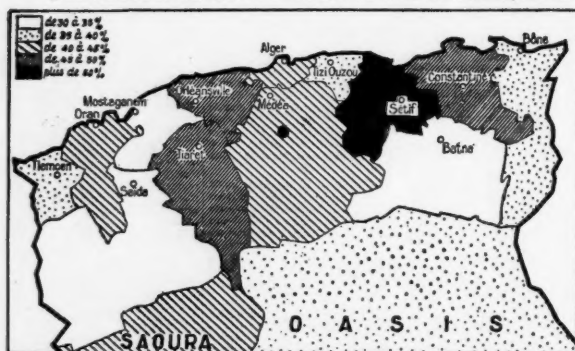
As for the January 1960 referendum on de Gaulle's Algerian policy, here are its results:

"Yes" votes, that is to say in favor of the "Algerian Algeria" proposed by de Gaulle: 17,447,669.

"No" votes, in favor of a "French Algeria": 5,817,775.

Citizens who refrained from voting, or whose votes were declared null and void: 9,254,789, or 29.5% of the electoral body.

PARTICIPATION ÉLECTORALE EN ALGÉRIE



ELECTORAL VOTES IN REBEL ALGERIA

The French Weekly "Le Monde," which we regard as partial to the Government but accurate in its reports, comments on strife torn Algiers and the recent de Gaulle electoral votes. Density of voting was largely affected by geographical conditions and the terrorization campaign of the "Fellagha." In general terms, the overall picture is an obvious "split" in population attitudes that can neither be wished away by United Nations fanatics or the pretentious "liberation" slogans of Ferhat Abbas.

Black indicates more than 80% votes cast. The dark shading: 45-50%; light shading: 40-45%; dotted areas: 35-40%; white areas: 30-35%. The abstentions or open negative votes can be ascribed to fear and intimidation, exercised by the "Rebels," following the pattern of Communist terrorism that is practiced from Havana to Budapest, from Cairo to Ghana.

French anti-communist experts have calculated that around two million Communists and sympathizers voted "yes," whereas hardly two million voted "No," expressed in the official party line. The fact that the Communist Party had officially indicated that it would vote "No" was one of the main reasons why many Frenchmen either voted "yes" or refrained from voting. It now appears that the "split" in the Communist

Party votes was mainly responsible for giving de Gaulle an absolute majority. Two million "no" votes added to those expressed and to the nine and a quarter millions which remained silent, or subtracted from the "yes" votes, would have given exactly the reverse picture: 15 million for and 17 million against de Gaulle's Algerian policy.

In the international press, the present crisis of the French Communist Party is described as the outcome of a long smoldering rebellion, among certain bigwigs of the party, against "personal power" as wielded by Maurice Thorez at the head of the French Section of the "Communist International" for the past twenty-five years. This is a very short-sighted view of the conflict.

It has become evident to French public opinion, and even to segments of the international opinion, that an important mass of communist or pro-communist electors voted for de Gaulle. Secret instructions to do so were probably issued by the "Secretary of the Party Organization," Marcel Servin. To explain, as "Le Monde" and "Figaro" have done, that Servin and Casanova acted on their own, shows a complete ignorance of the mechanism of the "Communist International." A Secretary of the Party, like Servin, and the head of the "Movement for Peace," like Casanova (a member of the Political Bureau), do not take decisions of this importance without the consent of their leader, i.e. Maurice Thorez.

The change in policy, however, surprised many rank and file Communists (particularly in the Departments of the Seine, Paris, the North, the Loire and the Haute-Garonne, Toulouse, etc.) who voiced their astonishment and disagreement.

THE KREMLIN INTERVENES IN FRANCE

In the eyes of Moscow, opposition from the rank and file of the party was a menace which had to be dealt with quickly: the "French Section of the International" is a capital pawn in the game being played by the Kremlin in Europe and North Africa. In order to be really useful, the French Communist Party must be disciplined and unilaterally controlled.

The Kremlin stepped in, not because the Party had voted for de Gaulle, but because the truth had become known. In principle, the political operation consisting in the support of de Gaulle by communist votes was acceptable, on condition that it remain secret. It did not. Hence, Moscow and the Party leader had no other recourse but to try and "save their face." Scapegoats had to be found, and were found in the persons of two close friends of Thorez, both of them very highly considered in Moscow. Casanova was awarded the "Lenin International Prize" last May.

Servin and Casanova are not entirely free from blame. They went too far in leaning towards de Gaulle. They used a language which brought them very near to various "progressive" tendencies, like those represented by intellectuals of the stripe of Aragon, Morgan, Cahen, etc., considered by the Kremlin as useful in certain cases, but as potentially harmful by their indiscipline. Moscow is thus using the opportunity to impress everyone with the need for party discipline by applying the main resolutions passed during the 8th "Congress of the International," held in Moscow in January 1960 (The 7th Congress dated back to 1935): "Peaceful co-existence does not mean that socialist and bourgeois ideologies should be conciliated. On the contrary, it implies a hardening of the fight of all Communist Parties for the triumph of socialist ideas."

Moscow, Thorez and his pals have staged their little comedy with two objects in view: restore the confidence of party members still ingenuous enough to believe in the intangible purity of communist doctrine and send back to sleep the French nationalists who were frightened by the apparent collusion between the Government and Communism.

However, Moscow would not hesitate to sacrifice these men, nor any of their friends, if de Gaulle were to adopt an attitude contrary to the interests of the Kremlin; for instance, if he were to seek an end to the Algerian tragedy in collaboration with Spain — which would be logical for him to do.

FRANCO-SPANISH INTERESTS IN AFRICA

In Africa, France and Spain have unquestionably common interests. In a radio address to the Spanish people, General Franco declared on December 29, 1960:

"The Canary Islands, our West African coast and our Sahara, together form an advanced post of a geographical space which is not only of capital importance to the Western world, but vital for us Spaniards. You can be sure that we shall never lower our flag there."

So much is clear. At present, however, Morocco's official delegate in the United Nations, Mr. Buceta, is claiming for his country cities like Ceuta (67,000 Europeans 13,000 Moslems) and Melilla (85,000 Spaniards, 7,000 Moslems). Why? Because if Sultan Mohammed V does not claim these cities, the left wing Communists of the "Istiqlal" party will eventually claim them.

It is not generally known that, in February of 1958, Franco-Spanish troops subdued the "liberation army" of the "Istiqlal" in a two-week campaign, on the borders of the Rio de Oro province. This was the so-called "Operation Ecouvillon" (Operation Ramrod) which took place entirely on Spanish territory and ended

with the re-occupation of the religious city of Smara by the Spanish.

In the meantime, military agreements have been concluded between the Soviet and the Moroccan Governments. Khrushchev will come to Rabat next summer and Mohammed V has been invited to visit Moscow. *News of the invitation was hardly out when it was learned that the U.S. Government would lend forty million dollars to Morocco! European anti-communists are naturally disconcerted by this type of decision, and feel sure all U.S. citizens who are conscious of the Communist peril find them no less baffling.* The lessons taught by events in the Far and Near East and in Europe apparently have not been understood if the U.S. allows themselves to be blackmailed. For the moment, however, Moscow has asked Rabat to "pipe down" and keep any claims concerning Ceuta, Melilla, Spanish Sahara and the Canary archipelago for later. The Kremlin fears a Franco-Spanish military entente, such as the one which enabled Marshall Petain and General Primo de Rivera to terminate the Rif War in 1926, which was in fact, another "Operation Ramrod" on a bigger scale. *Concerted action by France and Spain would bring about a radical change in the African problem. The recent bloodshed in the Portuguese province of Angola — for which the "Santa Maria" affair served as a signal — is only one more incident showing the crucial imbalance of Africa. The Kremlin engineered agitation about the late, but not lamented Lumumba, confirms this.*

(Saint Paulien — Madrid Spain)

THE STEUBEN SOCIETY OF AMERICA

General Frederick William von Steuben was born at Magdeburg, Germany, on September 17, 1730. At the solicitation of St. Germain, French Minister of War, he came to America in 1777 to offer services to the Congress of the United States struggling for their independence, ready to serve under George Washington, the commander-in-chief, in any capacity in which his experience would best serve their cause.

The conduct of General von Steuben, the friend of George Washington, and drill master and organizer of the revolutionary army, whose services contributed much toward winning the war for American independence, is a shining example of the aims and purposes which the founders of the Steuben Society of America wished its prospective members to know and learn to follow.

Steuben had the advantage of military schooling, and had given distinguished service in the Prussian Army. His admiration for the struggling young Ameri-

can nation and his love of freedom decided his course of action. History records that he was one of America's foremost citizens, of whom Americans of Germanic origin can be proud. George Washington in a letter to Steuben, dated Annapolis, December 23, 1783, said in part, "I wish to make use of this last moment in my public life to signify in the strongest terms my entire approbation of your conduct and to express my sense of the obligation the public is under to you for your faithful and meritorious service"; and "This is the last letter I shall ever write while I continue in the service of my country."

THE FOUNDING

The ideals of peace and freedom and the noble sacrifices of General von Steuben have inspired the hearts of his fellow-countrymen who have emigrated not only from the German empire, but also from Austria, Switzerland, the Baltic and Black Sea Provinces of Russia, from Hungary, Bohemia, Rumania and other countries. Their strong sense of individualism added much to the expansion and the enrichment of this new land of freedom.

However, these Germanic pioneers and their descendants largely avoided political activity, although they constituted the second largest element of the population. This absence of the balancing influence of such a large and important segment distorted the American system of representative government which, to be truly representative, needed the vital political participation of these people. This lack of political representation caused them to be ignored in the councils of government and the over-all result was a one-sided foreign policy, since proven not only disastrous to themselves but also to the whole world.

It was apparent that this state of affairs could not long endure without endangering the American idea. This realization was in the thoughts of a small group of men, meeting in New York, first socially and casually, then frequently and purposefully, until they definitely decided to organize in order to arouse citizens of Germanic origin to a greater sense of their civic, educational, patriotic and political obligations. Thus in 1919 the Steuben Society of America was born.

The Society is a voluntary membership organization of American citizens of German extraction. It is national in scope, consisting of Units in many cities. It is independent of political parties and does not dictate to its members how to vote. It endeavors to instruct them in the field of public service and the intelligent use of the ballot. Its members wish to promote civic betterment and to assume their responsibilities as loyal citizens in the political life of the country.

THE AIMS

1. To foster a patriotic American spirit among all citizens.
2. To guard the Nation's political liberties by maintaining an honest equality of citizenship regardless of birth, origin or religion of any citizen or class of citizens.
3. To uphold the Constitution and to preserve the sovereignty of the United States.
4. To maintain American traditions, to keep alive the memory of the achievements of the pioneers of this country, and to enlighten the public on the important part played by the Germanic element in the making of America.
5. To guide our citizens through the intricacies of public policies, to warn them against political intrigues and to oppose alien influences on our government.
6. To provide for the formation of Prospective Citizens Leagues to afford new Germanic immigrants an opportunity to prepare themselves for citizenship and full participation in the political life of America.

OUR NATION — OUR IDEALS

The Steuben Society recognizes that ours is a nation of immigrants who have built a mighty Republic whose industrial and agricultural wealth stands unequaled in the world today.

In acknowledging the contributions of all these nationalities, the Steuben Society opposes any and all attempts to discredit any of them and will zealously guard the liberties for which our ancestors fought.

It is committed to the promotion of good will and lasting friendly relations with the Germanic peoples of Europe based upon mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and right to manage their own internal affairs. The teaching of the German language in our public schools is one of the essentials to this end.

Duty, Tolerance, Charity and Justice are not only cornerstones of the structure of the Steuben Society of America, but are fundamental to the existence of the American Republic itself. Upon this foundation the Society stands.

THE LANGUAGE-MEMBERSHIP

The Steuben Society uses the language of the American Constitution in all its deliberations; it is not a foreign language group. Many of its members trace their lineage back to the seventeenth century, to ancestors who fought in the Revolution, the War with Mexico and the Civil War. Many of its most active members were in the A.E.F. in both World Wars.

All American citizens of voting age, wholly or in part of Germanic extraction and of good repute, who are in accord with the principles outlined herein, are invited to become members and will be welcomed in the Steuben Society of America.

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tivity to this day, attacked the "economic" viewpoint. He argued that the revolutionary theory and program had to be brought to the workers from the outside and that workers would never spontaneously advance. That this is true has been proved in many nations across the world. Communism has come to nations through the Moscow-directed activities of trained revolutionaries rather than the spontaneous revolt of economically suppressed laborers.

Czechoslovakia was the richest nation of Eastern Europe and yet, since W.W.I. the Czechoslovak Communist Party has been the largest of eastern Europe. Turkey, on the other hand, is a poor country and yet Communism has had difficulty getting established there. France and Italy, both economically superior to Turkey after W.W.I., have fostered Communist advances.

In our own nation, the same facts hold true. Mississippi, with the lowest per capita income of any state in the union, is also lowest in Communist Party membership. Conversely, the wealthy residents of Miami Beach, Florida comprise a great part of the Communist Party U.S. New York and California, both comparatively rich states, are hotbeds of Communist activity.

In a speech by J. Edgar Hoover, partially recorded in the January 1958 American Mercury magazine, Hoover said, "Every pseudo-liberal in this country should look inside his heart and give heed to the destruction he may be bringing upon the very country that permits him to enjoy this very freedom of thought. . . . To dismiss lightly the existence of the subversive threat to the United States is to deliberately commit national suicide . . ."

THE POT CALLS THE KETTLE BLACK

Dr. Costigan, in being blatantly outspoken about the film-strip "Communism On The Map" has sought to establish himself as an authority on Communism. As with so many who are quick to announce their hatred of Communism while being aggressively anti-anti-communist, Dr. Costigan has a record of Communist front affiliation. It is astonishing that those who most loudly denounce pro-American activities and favor anti-American feeling are those who claim to have the answer to Communist aggression.

A news release of December 26, 1941 listed Dr. Costigan as a signer of a statement put out by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. In January 1943 he signed a petition by this same group calling for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities under Martin Dies. Attorney Tom Clark cited the National Federation for Constitutional

Liberties as subversive and Communist. Attorney General Francis Biddle referred to the group when he said:

"Part of what Lenin called the Solar System of Organizations ostensibly having no connection with the Communist Party, by which Communists attempt to create sympathizers and supporters of their program . . . was established as a result of a conference on constitutional liberties held in Washington, D.C. June 7-9, 1940 . . . The defense of Communist leaders . . . have been major efforts of the federation."

The House Committee on Un-American Activities said of this front:

"There can be no reasonable doubt about the fact that the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, regardless of its high-sounding name, is one of the most viciously subversive organizations of the Communist Party . . . (it is) among a maze of organizations which were formed for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law."

SKELETONS WILL COME OUT

It appears as though Dr. Costigan has not changed his mind since he joined this Communist front in 1941. He is actively protecting the Communist conspiracy from exposure by creating false impressions both about the film "Communism On The Map," and the Communist conspiracy in general.

This type of brainwashing is not new to the University of Washington campus. In his book "Collectivism on the Campus," Dr. E. Merrill Root revealed the findings of the Washington State Fact-finding Committee on Un-American Activities, in hearings held regarding infiltration at the University of Washington during December 1948. Dr. Root said:

"For many days 'a long procession of witnesses' disclosed quietly, yet in terms of tragedy, the ways in which several members of the faculty, operating in secrecy and deceit, had led students into Communism; had broken up families, teaching sons to ridicule their parents; had 'conditioned' students into psychopathic delusions of persecution; had recruited students for Stalin's war in Spain where some of them died. Three professors especially . . . were called to answer questions and to clear themselves if they could. All steadfastly refused to answer any questions concerning their Communist affiliations or concerning other individuals they might have known as Communist Party leaders. On the other hand, many witnesses testified that they had attended innumerable closed Communist meetings with (professors) Gundlach and Phillips . . . The testimony established the fact that Phillips and Gundlach had been secret undercover members of a unit of the Communist Party for 13 years . . ."

From all that we are able to learn about the situation on the University of Washington campus today, further investigations are most certainly in order.

BRAINWASHING PAYS OFF

Impressionable youth were easily swayed by the distortions and misrepresentations handed them by Dr. Costigan. The Seattle Times, January 28, 1961 said:

"Disappointment and frequent laughter were typical responses of University of Washington students yesterday to a film strip on Communism designed to 'shock America awake' to its dangers. One co-ed left jam packed Meany Hall on the campus feeling that the 'Communism On The Map' is 'a good piece of Red propaganda because it makes Communism sound so successful.'

". . . Students applauded at length for Dr. Giovanni Costigan, university history professor, who spoke against the film's method of presentation and labeled it a 'snow job.'"

PROFESSOR PRESENTS ONLY ONE SIDE — HIS!

William Schulze, staff writer on the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, had a different view of the situation. He wrote:

"Ignoring the undeniable general truth presented in 'Communism on the Map,' its detractors choose to emphasize their own opinions that some of the supporting assertions are partly or entirely erroneous. For example, the film strip affirms there is a growing Communist influence in the governments of Mexico and Canada. The detractors claim this is ridiculous and undocumented. On the hypothesis that some parts of the presentation may be somewhat in error and without offering proof, the detractors protest showing it at all . . . Those who would destroy 'Communism On The Map' . . . insist that it should be, but is not, a coldly academic dissection of Communism suitable as a textbook. This the presentation cannot be . . . There is no reason to expect 'Communism On The Map' to be a detached study of the world's ideologies. No more than there was to expect Paul Revere to document his warning that the British were coming . . . But the general pattern of the Communist advance is unmistakable. This, the film-commentary shows vividly. It shows how a handful launched the Soviet government, how a tiny minority rules Russia today, and how Fifth Column minorities in other nations have spread Communist domination . . . Communism is being permitted to engulf the world by the smugness and indifference of its prey. Here at home, those we hope to be our most intelligent, reject such a warning of the Red peril . . . In many nations where the warning has been smothered on one pretext or another, or has not been heeded, it now is too late. Communism has infiltrated, seized

power from within and enslaved the people. It must not happen here."

DEVELOPING EDUCATED CYNICISM

Dr. Costigan's success was further pointed out by Mr. Schulze in his article of Feb. 1, 1961 in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. He said:

"It was shocking to witness the display of pseudo-intellectual cynicism of University of Washington students the other day when they sneered at an earnest attempt to awaken them to the growing global menace of Communism . . . These young men and women are presumably the cream of the new generation. If they can err so easily on a fundamental matter, what hope is there for the future of this country?"

And well might this question be asked! Our hope lies in the growing corps of young students who are capable of reading and understanding the facts about Communism. These are not so easily misled by designing professors and opportunist newspapers.

A report of an anti-Communist who was present at the showing on the University campus said, ". . . Their laughter and jeers decreased very noticeably as the film strip progressed and the facts were revealed about Korea, China, Tibet, and especially Cuba. There was no laughing then; they laughed only at things which they had already been advised by the professor to be a big 'snow job' and 'lies.' " American youth want the truth and will recognize it when it is presented, if they have not previously been misled by designing educators.

A GROWING MENACE — THROUGH APATHY

In a letter to Francis Walter, Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, J. C. Phillips, editor of the *Borger News Herald*, Borger, Texas, outlines the case against 7 professors from New Mexico who signed an advertisement calling for the abolition of the HCUA. According to a United Press story Feb. 24, "Senator Carr charged . . . that there were three Communists on the University of New Mexico faculty and 'when the right time comes I can prove it.'"

Mr. Phillips said "All hell would break loose if there was the least suggestion that you investigate Communist-serving personalities in the seven universities of New Mexico . . ."

Mr. Phillips is right! The Communists can organize a barrage of protest from their members, sympathizers and dupes on short notice. But we who have so much to lose at the hands of these arch-conspirators go apathetically on our way leaving the protests to someone else. The Communists will, it is all too evident, take America without firing a shot, because we are too unconcerned to protect the freedoms rapidly being stolen from us.